FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1853. [NO. 1881.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

A HORRIBLE CASE.

The following article, from the N. Y. Commercial, gives a deplorable picture of the state of things in that city—of the impunity with which crimes of the blackest nature are committed in the great neighborhoods, and how indifferent are all, except here and there an individual, to the detection and punishment of the criminal:—

THE CASE OF ANN McELROY.

The advertisement which appeared in our paper yesterday, and was referred to editorially, will have acquainted readers with the principal facts connected with the disappearance of Ann McElroy, a young woman employed in the house of Mr. Charles H. Clayton in this city, and the subsequent finding of her body in the East river near Williamsburg, with unmistakeable evidences of brutal outrage and murder. The subject was very properly introduced in the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman Alvord moving that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of one thousand dollars (in addition to $500 already offered by Messrs. Bushnell, Bassing and Clayton) for the discovery of the fiendish perpetrator or perpetrators of this most unparalleled crime. Aldermen Peck, Doherty and others proposed and advocated a larger reward, and the resolution was finally amended so as to authorize the Mayor to offer $10,000, or any further sum that he may deem necessary, to bring the perpetrator of this outrage to justice. We cordially concur in the remark of one of the aldermen, that $10,000 had better be paid, or twice $10,000, rather than the brutal murderer should go undetected. The resolution was concurred in by the Board of Assistants.

Let us look at the facts of this case. The victim was a young woman, about 18 or 19 years of age, well known to the three respectable gentlemen who have united in the offer of $500 reward, having lived awhile in the family of each and enjoyed their confidence and respect by the uniform propriety of her conduct. On the evening of the 1st of May, between 8 and 9 o'clock, she went to a store in the neighborhood of Mr. Clayton's residence, which is in Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on a domestic errand, which would have detained her but a few minutes. She never returned, and the last authentic information obtained respecting her is that on the way to fulfil her errand she called in at a dry goods store on the avenue, where she was well known. The store was busy, and she turned to leave the store. One of the clerks promised her immediate attention, to which she replied that she would return shortly. Between the dry goods store and the one to which her principal errand would lead her, are, we believe, some open lots. All attempts to trace her further proved unavailing. When her body was found it bore evident marks of violation and outrage, and the strong probability is that, being a robust girl, she struggled violently with the brute or brutes who were attacking her, that for fear of detection they killed her, and subsequently threw the corpse into the river.

That worse than robbery was the villain's motive is apparent not only from the condition of the body but from the fact also that the trinkets on her person, and the contents of her pockets, were left untouched. To Mr. Clayton, and the gentlemen associated with him, much commendation is due. Ann McElroy had no claims upon them beyond those of a common humanity, made more potent with them because of the estimable conduct of the deceased while a domestic in their respective families. Yet we know that from the first evening of her disappearance Mr. Clayton has spared neither time, labor nor expense, to discover her fate. He has acted as became a man and a Christian citizen, and on the broad principle that the crime is the same, and the duty of discovering the criminal equal, whether the victim be humble and unknown or a star in society; whether she be a hired domestic, or a beloved sister, or daughter, or wife. In seconding the efforts already made and still making, every citizen must remember that any female member of his family, stepping at early evening into a neighboring street, may fall into the power of some prowling brute, who may be emboldened to gratify his lust if the murderer of Miss McElroy should go undetected or unpunished.

This is a horrible condition of things in this great city, and is another illustration, as it is the fruit, of the impunity with which offences against the person are committed in our midst. And this condition of things will continue until there is greater fidelity on the part of the administrators of the law—until certain judges cease to screen rowdyism and outrage because they are committed by political allies. Who can marvel that murder is committed every week, almost every day, or that lustful wretches waylay unprotected women, when other convicted rowdies and murderers are at large by the bold and unblushing connivance of the judges. How can there be a general and wholesome respect for the law, when notorious rioters are screened from punishment, after juries have convicted them, by a decision from one judge, and when that is overruled, by the refusal of two others to act on the oaths and duty required them to act. It was well said by Alderman Barr last evening that the members of that Board brought disgrace upon themselves by abstaining from going to Court to pass sentence upon the men convicted of that brutal assault upon gentlemen at Tammany Hall, and he might have added that thereby they had brought the judicial office and the law itself into contempt, and had virtually proclaimed to the evil disposed that crime would receive no punishment in this city, if the perpetrators of such crimes could find, or make, a political or personal friend upon the judicial bench. Aldermen Brisley and Francis have, by their course in the Tammany riot matter done all that men could do to weaken the authority of law, and to break down the safeguards of life and personal security, and with such an illustration of this as the case of Miss McElroy before them the people may well rejoice that Aldermanic judges have ceased, as we trust forever.

There is one feature in the case of Ann McElroy of which we find it difficulty to speak in language sufficiently strong. The body of the young woman was recovered at Williamsburgh. Something called a coroner's inquest, and we presume charged for as such, was held upon it, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. No official gathering of the coroner and his jury was necessary to reach that conclusion. The body was then interred, in the clothes the deceased wore, and so buried that when it was disinterred, the first dig with the spade reached it. That, however, though revolting enough, is but a minor point. The body was buried, and the whole matter was supposed to be disposed of. We have seen a certificate from a medical gentleman which declares that the body bore abundant evidence of outrage and strangulation. The limbs and other parts of it were bruised and otherwise injured, the face was black, and the tongue spasmodically coiled up in the mouth. We believe a second certificate from a competent judge is now in existence, confirming all these particulars. Now either the Williamsburgh coroner held a fictitious inquest, or he is otherwise totally unfit for the office he holds. If he really held an inquest, both he and his jurors disregarded all these evidences of violence.

Moreover there were found upon the person of Miss McElroy sundry trinkets or ornaments, and in her pocket a night key,—things which might have suggested the possibility of identifying the body. But of these no notice was taken; not the slightest attempt appears to have been made by the Williamsburgh coroner to advertise these facts, that the young woman's friends might recognize her. The body was taken out of the water, glanced at, buried, and "she was found drowned" entered in the record. Yet the face was black, the limbs livid with bruises, and on her person were found means of identification.

How many similar verdicts, within the last two years, have been *recorded* as the results of coroner's inquests in Williamsburgh, Brooklyn and New York? *And what is the inference?* How many other bodies, bearing indisputable marks of violence, have been put out of sight, with the epitaph of "found drowned," and been left to oblivion because they had no friends who with unwearied industry traced their remains beyond the coroner's chamber? The reflection is sickening. It is almost impossible to believe that the numerous cases of drowning are all accidental. The finding of dead bodies in the rivers of this city is altogether of too frequent occurrence to admit of death being attributed to accident alone.

HURRA FOR THE NAVY!

The Asheville News, printed at the capital and seat of government of the renowned State of Buncombe, in the very heart and midst of the Apalachian range of mountains, and devoted to the interests of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, contains a Government advertisement, seven columns in length, for *Navy Timber*.

Why is this? Has Asheville become a sea-port? In days gone by, not a hundred years from the time when Mr. Dobbin, now Secretary of the Navy, made Secession speeches in the North Carolina Legislature, and when the Hon. Mr. Clingman made cold-blooded calculation of the value of the Union in the Halls of Congress, and rioted in the idea of its destruction; the rampant organ of *their* wing of the Democracy, Henry I. Toole, Editor of the Wilmington Aurora, in order to have all ready for the *burst*, proposed *Asheville* as the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Is the idea to be now perfected, and the navy of the new nation to spring into existence on the French Broad or Swannanoa? For what other purpose can Mr. Secretary Dobbin be advertising for *Navy* Timber in a Buncombe newspaper, away beyond the Blue Ridge, in Mr. Clingman's district?

But, no, no. A glance into the advertisement shows that the timber is to be delivered at Uncle Sam's Navy Yards along the Atlantic coast, from Kitterey in Maine to Pensacola in Florida. And, besides the various kinds of oak, elm, walnut, &c., they want yellow and white pine, black spruce, mahogany and lignum vitæ. And the timber must be of all manner of shapes and sizes, from common boards up to pieces of 73 feet in length and 24 inches square. Don't it look altogether likely, therefore, that Mr. Secretary Dobbin advertises in the Buncombe paper merely on account of the convenience of location to the Navy Yards, and because it is probable that the Buncombe-ites will furnish the Navy with their 73 feet scantling and their mahogany and lignum vitæ boards?

If this is not a satisfactory mode of accounting for the appearance of this extraordinary advertisement in so extraordinary a locality,—why the reader must look for further reasons in an article from the Asheville Spectator, on the opposite page of this paper.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal met in this City on Monday last,—the Chief Justice and both Judges being in attendance. The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several County Courts of the State, viz:—

Hamden S. Smith, Raleigh, James A. Patton, Asheville, William Hicks, Granville Co. Lovered Eldridge, Smithfield, Leon F. Siler, Franklin, Macon Co. T. H. Gilliam, Edenton, W. Geo. Granbery, Perquimans Co. Arch. R. McDonald, Moore Co.

And the following to Superior Court practice:—

B. A. Kitrell, Oxford, W. Lowndes, Treadwell, Miss., John B. Williams, Greene Co. John S. Long, Washington, Sitgreaves Attmore, Newbern, Richard N. Forbes, Greene Co. William F. Green, Louisburg, Neill McKay, Cumberland Co.—*Ral. Reg.*

Literary Honors.—At the late commencement of Randolph Macon, (Va.,) College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Revs. Hezekiah G. Leigh, and Charles F. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, and the honorary degree of A. M. on the Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference.

The man Spring, who recently murdered two females in Philadelphia, and endeavored to fix the crime on his own son, has been executed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1853.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—We have the pleasure of stating, that after several unexpected delays, the corps of Engineers for the Rail Road to the Coal Mines has been organized, and without 24 hours' delay, proceeded yesterday morning to make the Reconnoisance, preparatory to the Location and Survey of the route. The Corps consists of J. P. Goodsell, Chief Engineer, and Messrs. John Eccles, H. L. Brantly, T. Goodsell and T. A. E. Evans, Assistants. Major MacRae, President of the Company, has accompanied the Engineers on the Reconnoissance.

We congratulate our townsmen and all others interested, on this actual beginning of the important work.

The Wheat crop in North Carolina, we learn, is generally good. There are exceptions to the remark in some parts of the State; and the quantity sowed last Fall is stated to have been less than usual. The crop of Oats is very inferior.

In Virginia, the papers represent Wheat as much injured by the fly and joint worm.

Messrs. Leak and Ashe addressed the people at Wilmington on Tuesday last.

Thos. Ruffin, Esq. of Wayne county, has been nominated by a District Convention as the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Newbern District. He is the gentleman who was beaten by Mr. Stanly two years ago; but the Legislature has since made the District so Locofocoish that he will have a fair field this time—unless some member of his own party shall oppose him. There was a Mr. Loftin out, as an Independent Locofoco candidate, but whether he submits to the Convention or not we have not heard.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.—The accounts by the last arrival from Europe are of the most important character. The peace of Europe seems to be in imminent peril; and the mysterious revolution, or rebellion, in China, is assuming a more and more serious character. The reported interference of the American forces in this quarrel, strikes us as highly improper, unless under circumstances of which, at the distance, we can have no conception, as we have no information. It is the policy, the interest, the duty, of the United States, to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of all other nations, more especially, it seems to us, of one which has kept us, as it has kept the rest of the world, at a distance, and ignorant of every thing which might guide to a sound conclusion as to the justice or criminality of the rebellion.

ACCEPTANCE OF DR. ATKINSON.—The Raleigh Register of yesterday contains the following letter of acceptance from the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the Bishop elect of this diocese:—

BALTIMORE, June 10th, 1853.

Reverend and Dear Sir:—The letter which you, as President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of North Carolina, did me the honor of writing, informing me of my election to the Episcopate of that Diocese, was placed in my hands by Messrs. Olmsted and Hoyt. I feel very gratefully this mark of the good opinion of the Church in North Carolina, and wish most heartily that I were less unworthy of it. After careful consideration of the subject, however, not without prayer to God for guidance, I have felt that, even such as I am, I ought not to withhold myself from a sphere of duty which so considerable a body of Christ's Ministers and followers have thought that I might be useful in; especially, when I remember that they must have been uninfluenced by personal partiality, being mostly unacquainted with me. With a very real sense of my own deficiences, then, I will yet cast myself upon the care and protection of God, and the forbearance and sympathy of the Diocese, and in weakness and much fear undertake to be its Bishop.

I remain, with great respect and regard, your friend and brother,

THOMAS ATKINSON.

Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A $20 counterfeit note, on the South-Western Rail Road Bank, has been received in Charleston. It does not resemble the genuine notes in any particular. On the margin of all the genuine plates will be found the Coat of Arms of the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the Charter of the Bank being the joint Charter of the three first named States, whose names respectively appear with their Coat of arms.

The counterfeit is deficient in this respect.

DEATH OF GEN. RILEY.—Brig. Gen. Riley, of the Army, died at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 9th inst. He was a native of Maryland, aged about 66 years. He entered the army in 1813, as an Ensign in Forsyth's North Carolina Regiment of Riflemen, which so greatly distinguished itself, throughout the war, on the Canada frontier, in which distinction, Riley, like almost every individual in the company, fully participated. In 1821 he was appointed captain of infantry, and since that time has displayed great gallantry and skill in the Black Hawk war, the Seminole war, and the Mexican war, gradually rising to the high rank of Brevet Major General in the army.

John Cameron, Esq. has issued Proposals for publishing a weekly Whig paper at Beaufort, N. C. to be called "the Halcyon."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Schrs. John C Calhoun, and Eugene from Boston, H Hallock from N York, Leopold O'Donnell from Alexandria, Lille Saunders from Philadelphia, Perseverance from New London. 12—Schrs. Henry P Gibson from New London, Elouise from N York; Bremen Barque Firago from N York. 13—Schr. Harvest from Boston.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamer Pacific, at New York, we have dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

Lewis Cass, Jr., our Charge d'Affaires at Rome, came passenger.

The Liverpool cotton market was without change; the price of flour had advanced 6d.; Consols had declined to 100¼.

The Turkish question looks critical. The Russian ambassador Menschikoff left Constantinople on the 22d ultimo, and arrived at Odessa on the 23d. Previous to his departure the Ministers of France, England, Prussia, and Austria made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but both were inflexible. A Russian army of a hundred thousand men is reported to be concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The Ottoman fleet is sent for—a part to be dispatched to Egypt for the troops that Abbas Pacha has ready there; and the Minister of War has sent couriers to every Ottoman Province calling into requisition all the warlike resources of the Empire. The whereabouts of the French fleet is not known, and the orders respecting the British fleet are kept a profound secret. The Ministers of the British Government had refused, in both Houses of Parliament, to state whether or not the Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to assist Turkey.

The China news also wears an important aspect. The latest dates from Shanghai (said to be reliable) are to the 28th of April. The great city of Nankin having been invested by the revolutionary forces on the 16th, the Imperial Commissioner endeavored to relieve the city by water, by means of a hired fleet of Portuguese boats, which were captured by the rebels. The Commissioner then sought aid of the American, English, and French Consuls, which they determined to grant; and, in accordance with this determination, the British sent to Nankin the steamers Salamander, Lily, and Hermes; the French the steam-frigate Cassini; and the American Commissioner agreed to send the steam-frigate Susquehannah. Nothing was known of the result of this demonstration. There were reports, not credited, of Imperial victories in the interior; and there were also reports that Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels, and that the British commander had backed out, and declined to permit British merchant vessels to go up the river with stores or ammunition for either party—an example which it was supposed the French and Americans would follow.

Com. Perry, in the steam-frigate Mississippi, arrived at Hong Kong the 7th April, and dispatched the sloop Plymouth to Shanghai the 9th.

There had been some further discussion in the British Parliament (House of Lords) concerning the slave trade at Cuba, by which the public is informed that the British squadron off that island is to be augmented for its suppression.

Switzerland is energetically preparing to resist the threatened encroachments of Austria.

The British forces had met with some reverses in Burmah.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

The Examination and Commencement exercises of this excellent Institution of Learning, took place last week. The Annual Address by Hon. Abram Venable, on Wednesday, we are told, was distinguished by strong practical truths and advice, exposing some of the fanatical and delusive vagaries of the day and pointing to the high responsibilities of the American educated youth who are now taking hold, and will soon have the control, of the destinies of this mighty nation. The address, we presume, will be published.

Commencement Day of 1853, will long be remembered for the brilliancy and number of visiters and the many pleasurable incidents connected with it. There were some two thousand persons in attendance—nearly half of whom were the fair maids and matrons from different portions of the State—who will cherish grateful recollections of the hospitable kindness of the members of the Faculty and other citizens of College Hill, the unremitted attentions and gallantry of the Students, and, not the least, the urbanity and excellent entertainment of our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Purify, of the College Hotel.

The Original Orations by the young gentlemen of the Graduating Class, were of a high order, both in point of literary excellence and graceful elocution. We subjoin the Programme of Exercises:

Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Waitt.

1. Oration. Perpetuity of the American Union. By Wm. Brinkley, Jr., Halifax.

2. [Second Distinction.] Henry Clay. Wm. C. Finch, Franklin.

3. North Carolina; her claims on her sons. R. A. McAden, Caswell.

4. [Second Distinction.] Acquisition of Political knowledge. Andrew J. Rogers, Granville.

5. [Second Distinction.] A National University. Thomas Slade, Rockingham.

Latin Addresses to the Graduating Class, by the President of the College, presentation of Diplomas and conferring Degrees.

6. [First Distinction.] The importance of virtuous character in the Citizen, with the Valedictory Addresses. N. D. Fennell, New Hanover.

Closing Prayer by Rev. Mr. J. McDaniel, of Fayetteville.

The Exercises were interspersed with excellent music by Slaughter's fine Band, from Petersburg.

The Report of President White, of the progress and condition of the College, was excellent and highly gratifying, frequently eliciting applause by its appositeness to the occasion and well-timed gallant witticisms. Since it was opened for the reception of students, more than one thousand young men have been sent forth from its classic walls to enrich and bless the communities through which they have been interspersed. We were truly gratified to hear so flattering an account of the prospects and advantages of the Institution. Long may it continue to flourish and advance in patronage, excellence and renown, an honor and blessing to the State, keeping on the ascending scale in rank in scholarship and excellence of deportment in Students—for both which it is now equal to any in the country.

At night, the Commencement Party came off—and a more brilliant array of beauty and grace our eyes never revelled on, than were present on that occasion.

Every thing passed off delightfully, and at a late hour all retired to quiet, blissful dreams, which,

> "Like the breathings of a flute, distil
> Sweetly upon the senses."

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

Mrs. Preston, wife of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, died at her Summer residence near Columbia, S. C. on Saturday last. Like her husband, she was remarkable for brilliant talents and conversational powers.

MONTREAL, June 11.

Almost every hour records some new victim whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends.

So far as we can learn after careful enquiry, the number of persons shot is about fifty, and of those killed outright or mortally wounded from ten to twelve.

A large meeting of citizens was held in St. George's Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of considering the safety of the city. They passed resolutions requesting Gavazzi to complete his course of lectures,—commending the police, &c.

MONTREAL, June 13.

The Riots in Canada.—Gavazzi returned here on Wednesday to conclude his course of lectures. Last night the Irish Catholic mob broke all the windows of St. Stephen's Church, Griffinstown. At a meeting to-day the Roman Catholics resolved to pay for repairing the damage, and also to use every means to ferret out the villains who participated in the riots.

MARRIED,

In Salem, on the 8th ult., by Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Mr. LIVINGSTON N. CLINARD to Miss CHARLOTTE E. SHULTS.

In Salem, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Joshua Bethell, Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART to Miss CORNELIA ADELAIDE BANNER, eldest daughter of C. L. Banner, Esq.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday afternoon, JOHN NEEDHAM, son of Josiah E. Bryan, Esq. aged about 3 yrs.

In Richmond county, on the 5th inst., ISAAC DOCKERY, Attorney at Law, and formerly Member of the Legislature.

In Robeson county, on the 19th ultimo, Mr. PETER McARTHUR, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased was one of those who had long given character to this region of country. He was distinguished for probity, integrity, and all those traits of character which make a man a good member of a family, a good neighbor, and a good citizen. He was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. The Bible was his rule of conduct in life; its promises were his stay and support in the last great crisis of life.

COMMUNICATED.

In Raleigh, on the 12th instant, in the 16th year of his age, WILLIE, son of Bryan and Olivia Grimes.

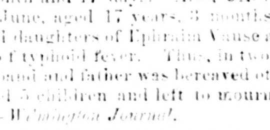
In Guilford county, on the 30th ult., JOSEPH LEONARD, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, in the 88th year of his age. He had lived on the same place over eighty-five years, having been brought there by his parents, from Pennsylvania, when about two years old. He lived and died an honest, peaceable, cheerful and pious man,—loving and beloved in the circle of his acquaintance. "I am almost gone," he remarked to a neighbor, who called to see him in his dying hour, "I am almost gone—my strength is gone—my senses are almost gone—all gone, except good will to my fellow men!"—Greensboro' Pat.

In Greensboro', on the 4th inst., after a brief illness, Miss E. S. DONNELL.

At New Orleans, on the night of the 2d inst., aged 20 years, WILLIAM WYATT McNEILL, son of the late Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNeill. He was struck by the shaft of a rail road car, while standing on the platform.

In Columbus county, on the 24th May, ELIZABETH VAUSE, wife of Ephraim Vause, aged about 40 years. Also, on the 27th May, JOHN VAUSE, aged 8 years and 20 days. Also, EPHRAIM VAUSE, the 27th May, aged 15 years and 25 days. Also, ELIZABETH JANE VAUSE, on the 28th May, aged 5 years and 7 months. Also, WILLIAM B. VAUSE, on the 30th May, aged 19 years, 1 month and 17 days. Also, JAS. C. VAUSE, on the 4th June, aged 17 years, 3 months and 4 days, all sons and daughters of Ephraim Vause and Elizabeth Vause, all of typhoid fever. Thus, in two short weeks, a kind husband and father was bereaved of an affectionate wife and 5 children and left to mourn his irreparable loss.—*Wilmington Journal.*

To the Traveling Public.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 5 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 27-6m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.

Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.

May 25, 1853. 2*tf

Dr. C. B. BAKER,

HAVING taken the office adjoining the store of his brother, Jas. Baker, Jr., in Elizabethtown, tenders his professional services to the public, and will be pleased to attend to ALL calls.

Elizabethtown, June 2, 1853. 200*6t

Wanted Immediately,

TEN good Spirit Barrel Coopers, for whom liberal prices will be paid.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1853. 1*1m

After the 11th instant, our prices for Spirit Barrels will be $2 50.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

WILLIAM RHODES has taken the Store at Mrs. Roberts's, where he is now opening and receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Crockery,

And many other articles. Also a good assortment of FINE LIQUORS.

As he has been favored by several of the best experienced merchants in Fayetteville, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may patronise him.

WILLIAM RHODES.

Deep River, Moore county, N. C., June 10, 1853. 2*3t

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, one and a quarter miles from the Market House. The House is new, has five rooms on the ground floor, and one large room above—all well plastered. About 28 acres land, good well in the yard, two good springs convenient.

Persons desiring to purchase, can get any information on application to the subscriber, or to A. M. Campbell.

W. L. CALLAIS.

June 1, 1853. 200*6t

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200*

TEXAS LAND SCRIP.

I WILL pay the highest market price for certificates of land issued by the Republic or State of Texas. I will also buy certificates on reasonable terms. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

L. McKELLAR.

June 6, 1853. 200*3t

NOTICE.

FOUND, a Wallet Pocket Book, containing money, which the owner can have by describing, and applying to

JAMES JONES.

May 23, 1853. 98*4t

VALUABLE Cape Fear Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 11,000 Turpentine boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98*tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses of a session will not exceed $125 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $175.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

LUMBERTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have purchased the HOTEL lately occupied by G. W. Bigley, and that they are now prepared to entertain all who may favor them with their custom, and pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction. They are now building large and dry Stables and Shelters. Their Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and with attentive servants in the house and for the stables. Their undivided attention will be given to the establishment, and therefore hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. W. REGAN.
J. H. CALDWELL.

Lumberton, March 21, 1853. 86*6m

S. S. Frey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale; South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 29, 1853. 90*6m

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

Board of Instruction.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English Literature.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THIS Institution is located at Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., in a healthy and beautiful country. The village is very moral, and enjoys many religious advantages. Besides, it is situated in a region more abundant in minerals and fossils, than any other in the South; and thereby affords the student the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with several of the Natural Sciences.

There is a superior set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus that cost near $700,—also a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering about 600 different specimens—for illustrating Natural Sciences.

The Libraries number 1435 volumes.

The course of studies laid down corresponds to the usual preparatory studies, and those required in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in our oldest and best Colleges. Those who can pass a satisfactory examination on this course, having remained at this Institution at least two years, (TO COMPLETE THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TIME,) shall receive a Gold Medal with inscriptions testimonial of character and scholarship. Those having passed successfully through this course of study can graduate in one year at any of our best Colleges or Universities, and thereby considerably lessen the usual expenses, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the whole College Course.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions,—the first beginning on the fourth Thursday in July and ending on the third Wednesday in December; and the second beginning on the first Thursday in January and ending on the first Wednesday in June.

There are two Examinations—private and public. The private at the close of the first session, and the public at the close of the scholastic year.

COMMENCEMENT—The first Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is $7, $10, and $15 per Session. Incidentals 50 cents. Board, including Room, Fuel and Washing, $30.

June 10, 1853. 2*6t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on the Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

THE SOUTH.

LETTER ON THE PRODUCTIONS, INDUSTRY, AND RESOURCES OF THE SLAVE STATES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

A Scene in Fayetteville—Notes on some of the Internal Improvements of North Carolina—Value of Railroads to Farmers—Influence of Habit—The peculiar advantages of Plank Roads—Remarks on the character of the People of North Carolina—The Aspect of Slavery—Prosperity opposed to Humanity in Slavery—Education—The "Poor Whites."

The night of my arrival in Fayetteville, I noticed, from the window of my room, a number of small fires burning upon the ground near the town: soon after dusk of the following day, which was Sunday, observing them again, I walked out towards them, and found on a small common, under some old sycamores, half a dozen brilliant camp-fires with companies of people seated about them, cooking and eating suppers, and thirty or forty great waggons with canvas tops, with mules and horses eating out of mangers set upon their poles. The grouping of all under the old sycamores, with the flashing lights, the fantastic shadows, and the varying obscurity of the flowing clouds of dark smoke from the pitch-pine fires, made a very interesting picture. The majority of the men were negroes, but some were staid, well clothed farmers, and there were two or three women. All were eating together, black and white, out of the same vessels, and when I passed through the encampment at 11 o'clock, nearly all were stretched out asleep together, generally under low tents. Those who remained awake were collected in companies, one singing Methodist hymns, another chatting and eating, and another listening to a fiddle and comic negro singing.

These were the farmers of the distant highland districts, and their slaves, come to market with their produce. Next morning I counted sixty of these great wagons in the main street of the little town. They would generally hold, in the body, as much as seventy-five bushels of grain, were very strongly built, and drawn by from two to six horses, the near wheeler always having a large Spanish saddle on his back for the driver to ride in. The merchants stood in the doors of their stores, or walked out into the streets to observe their contents, generally of corn, meal, flour or cotton, and to traffic for them. I observed that the negroes often took part in the bargaining, and was told by a merchant that both the selling of the produce and the selection and purchase of goods for the farmer's family was often left entirely to them. Several of the wagons had come, I found, from a hundred miles distant, and one of them from beyond the Blue Ridge, nearly two hundred miles. In this tedious way, until lately, nearly all the commerce between the back country and the river towns and seaports of Virginia and North Carolina has been carried on, strong teams of horses toiling on a score of miles a day with the lumbering wagons, the roads running through a sparsely settled district of clay soil, much worse to travel over than those of the sandy lands I have described. Every night, foul or fair, the driver and attendants, often including the farmer himself and part of his family, camp out on the roadside.

Tobacco used to be brought to market by a still ruder method, called *tobacco-rolling*, which was performed in this wise. Felloes like those of cart wheels were hewn with an axe, and fitted to a cask of tobacco, at a little distance each side the bilge; holes were bored with an auger, and long wooden pins driven in, fastening them to the cask; a large hole was then bored in the middle of each head, and strong pins driven in, which formed axle-trees. To these, long poles, used as shafts, were attached, holes being bored through the ends of them which slipped over the axletree, and they were secured by linchpins. One horse was attached in between the poles, and another attached tandem before him. On the leader's back a kettle and a bag of meal was hung, and on the shaft-horse was strapped a blanket or bear-skin, which served as a saddle for the driver by day, and a bed-cover by night. Small farmers themselves often brought in their tobacco in this way; but there were also a set of men who made it their principal occupation, and whose *calling* was that of "Tobacco-rollers." They contracted with the large planters at a distance from market to take their whole crop in, at a certain price, furnishing horses, felloes, &c., themselves. It was their custom so to arrange their starting, that many would come together on the road, and so proceed, making a considerable camp wherever they stopped for the night; and many such companies, by a previous agreement, would arrive in the town together. A hard set they must have been,—for the citizens now tell how, when they were young, all quiet housekeepers were kept in a state of excited alarm during the seasons when the "Tobacco-rollers" were in town; and they well remember with what respect and consideration they were treated by all discreet people—for the quarrel of one was made that of the whole body.

Railroads and Canals running Westward from the navigable water at Baltimore, Richmond, Petersburg and Charleston, now shorten the distance to which it is necessary for the horse transportation of the product of much of the upper country to be carried. A large district of Central and Western North Carolina, however, is still unpierced by either railroad or serviceable canal, and much of this finds its readiest communication with the sea, and by that to the rest of the world by the Cape Fear River; Fayetteville is the point of transfer from wagon to boat, being at the head of navigation.

In 1820 a company was chartered to make the river above Fayetteville navigable for boats, with a capital of $100,000. About $80,000 was raised and spent, probably not with good judgment, certainly without accomplishing anything, and this failure operated for a long time to discourage the further employment of capital (which is much less concentrated in this than in the adjoining States,) in public works. The Cape Fear River improvements have been persevered in with fluctuating energy at different periods, and are now directed by the State. The last legislature resolved to continue the labor on them, though there is much doubt if the design is not altogether impracticable. The main object now in view is to obtain a boat transportation from certain coal beds to the ocean. The coal is bituminous, some of it of a very desirable quality, would be readily and cheaply mined, and is of exhaustless extent. If it could be brought from the mines to the ocean with but one transhipment, and untaxed with heavy tolls, it could, without doubt, be sold with a good profit in New York and New England. It is calculated also, that it would bear railroad freight to Fayetteville, and thence two handlings to get it to sea, and for this purpose a Railroad has been projected, and a charter obtained. About five-sixths of the stock of this road has been lately taken by New Yorkers, and it is said to be their design, if it should, upon careful survey, be found feasible, to carry the road on direct to a point on the coast where a neglected harbor, having great natural advantages for commerce, has been found, the charter having been so loosely worded as to admit of this. The New Yorkers have made large purchases of land about the harbor. The Fayetteville people, and others in the vicinity of the proposed road, are rejoicing greatly at the advantages they are likely to gain by this impudent intermeddling of Northerners. I have not heard the slightest expostulation made with them for thus attempting to steal the profits of the legitimate trade of the citizens of the State, the probability that the road ever would be built by the latter, having been very small indeed.

A railroad from Charlotte to Raleigh, from which the line to navigable waters is already complete, is now building, and will much shorten the necessary *waggoning* of produce to market from the central district of the State, and will doubtless stimulate a greatly increased production.

The advantages offered by railroads to the farmers of inland districts are strikingly shown by the following, which was narrated to me as a fact: A gentleman near Raleigh who had a quantity of wheat to dispose of, and seeing it quoted at high prices in a paper of Petersburg, Va., and seeing at the same time the advertisement of a commission-house there, wrote to the latter, making an offer of it. The next day he received a reply by mail, and by the train a bundle of sacks in which he immediately forwarded the wheat, and by the following return mail received his pay at the rate of $1.20 a bushel, the top price of the winter. At the same time, forty miles from where he lived, off the line of the railroad, wheat was selling at 60 cents a bushel. There was one county during the time I was in North Carolina, to and through which the roads were absolutely impassible, and which had not been heard from at the capital for a month. It is not therefore, incredible that it should cost 60 cents to move a bushel of wheat forty miles.

Railroads do not, however, so readily and entirely change the channels in which farmers have been accustomed for a long time to float their trade, especially in thinly settled districts, as might be expected. I was told of a farmer who persisted in wagoning his produce one hundred miles, making several trips with six horses during the winter, to do so, for several years after he had the opportunity of using a cheap and direct communication with a better market by railroad. The farmer unaccustomed to the usual mercantile forms, shrinks from them and is afraid to deal in a large way. He does not like to trust agents, particularly strangers at a distance, and cannot sustain a lengthened correspondence. He enjoys much more, after the Fall ploughing is done, and the horses are no longer required for field work, to hitch them to the big wagon, load it with a little of every thing he has made, and bring it "to town," under his own guard and guidance, camping o'nights on the road; and then to talk over the news of the year, and trade with his old town cronies as his father used to do when he was a boy, and he began to go down with him. It is thus at least associated with a delightful excitement. Then, with some new "store goods" for his family and his "people," molasses, sugar, and coffee, and a new coffee-mill, or other "down east notion" perhaps, to return friendly as he went, so that when he reaches home, two or three weeks' absence shall make his arrival something of an event.

Plank Roads are admirably adapted to all the circumstances of this country. They suit the habits of the people, and the value of the land being less, and the country heavily timbered, they may be built at a low cost. On them the farmer may drive his wagon as he has been accustomed in the winter, but carrying double his usual load in less time, and with much less liability to accidents.

The first Plank Road in the State of New York was laid, I believe, in 1844, and in 1846 there were several in operation, and the public generally began to be informed of their mode of construction and their advantages.

It is creditable to the citizens of North Carolina, and altogether inconsistent with the character which is proverbially attributed to them, that they so soon appreciated the peculiar advantages offered to them in the invention, and took measures to avail themselves of it. In 1849 an Engineer was procured from New York, and under his direction a plankroad commenced, running westwardly from Fayetteville into the middle of the productive region I have referred to.

The road so commencing, now forms a great *trunk* road running North-west more than a hundred miles, and is rapidly progressing toward the Virginia line. From this trunk there are many laterals, drawing from districts which in the winter season are almost inaccessible by the old earth roads. The plankroads are as good in winter, when the farmer has leisure to drive to market, as they are in summer, and he can take upon them a much heavier load thirty-five miles a day, than he formerly wore out his horses and exhausted his patience to drag seventeen. So well are the advantages appreciated in the State, that over forty new companies for building plankroads were incorporated by the last Legislature.

North Carolina has a proverbial reputation for the ignorance and torpidity of her people, being in this respect at the head of the Slave States. I do not find the reason of this in any innate quality of the popular mind, but rather in the physical circumstances under which it finds its development. Owing to the poverty of the soil in the Eastern part of the State, and to the difficulty and expense of reaching market with bulky produce from the interior and western districts, population and wealth is smaller and more divided than in the other Atlantic States; industry is almost entirely rural, and there is but little communication or concert of action among the small and scattered proprietors of capital. For the same reason the advantages of education are more difficult to be enjoyed, the distance at which families reside apart, preventing children coming together in such numbers as to give remunerative employment to a teacher. The teachers are generally totally unfitted for their business—young men, as a clergyman informed me, themselves not only unadvanced beyond the lowest knowledge of the elements of primary school learning, but often coarse, vulgar and profane in their language and behavior, who take up teaching as a temporary business to supply the demand of a neighborhood of people as ignorant and uncultivated as themselves.

The aspect of North Carolina with regard to slavery, as I have intimated in previous letters, is less offensive than that of Virginia. Slavery has more of the *patriarchal* character which is claimed for it; the slave is more generally a family servant, a member of his master's family, sharing with him, and therefore interested with him, in his fortune, good or bad. This is the result of less concentration of wealth in families or individuals, which is occasioned by the circumstances I have described. Slavery thus loses much of its inhumanity, and, like feudalism in its latter days, is more nearly compatible with civilization. It is still questionable, however, if, as the subject race approaches civilization, the dominant race is not proportionately detained in its progress. One is forced often to question, too, in viewing slavery in this aspect, whether humanity and the accumulation of wealth—the prosperity of the master and the happiness and improvement of the subject, are not incompatible. So far as my observation goes, facts would favor such a conclusion, with, of course, such exceptions and modifications as result from individual character.

North Carolina has furnished more than her proportion of true statesmen to our National Councils, and though eminently prudent and conservative, her political influence has always been of a broader, more generous and catholic character than that of either of her two self-important neighbors. There is no State in the Union whose elements of wealth and usefulness are so varied and interesting as those of North Carolina, and there is reason to hope that while her people move with their accustomed prudence and deliberation, there will not be wanting the sagacity, enterprize and energy necessary to secure from these resources their own private prosperity by making them available to the needs of her country and the world.

The northern parts of North Carolina offer inducements to emigration similar to those I enumerated in Virginia, her political character is more honorable, there seems to be more freedom of thought on the subject of slavery, and the inquisition of public opinion upon its expression is less tyrannical. The State is less cursed with demagogues and self-seeking politicians, and the moral and social atmosphere is less enervating.

YEOMAN.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER, May 18.

Georgia, one of the youngest and weakest of the "old thirteen," has become one of the strongest of the thirty-one States of the Republic. She has exported $20,000,000 worth of cotton in a single year, or more than six hundred thousand bales. Fifteen millions of her own capital are invested in her own Rail Roads, and nearly one thousand miles of Rail Road are completed within the borders of the State. Georgia labor as well as Georgia capital has done much of this work, and what is to be performed, in consequence of the present high prices of labor,—will be mainly done at home. The contractors of Roads here and in Alabama despair of completing the Roads seasonably or economically at Northern prices for wages, and Slaves will be taken from the cities and plantations to perform the usual labor of white men upon the routes agreed upon as soon as they are surveyed. Mobile in a single morning since I left there voted one million of dollars to connect the ocean with the Chattahoochee river, which separates Georgia from Alabama. Southern States are all [illegible] a helping hand to the [illegible] enterprises where [illegible] is needed. Even in the few weeks I have been at the South, and in the few States I have visited, about six millions of dollars have been voted to secure the interior trade of the country, and to bind the seaboard and rivers with the back country. Georgia in this spirit of enterprise is covering the country all over with roads. There is not only the route from Alabama to Chattanooga on the Tennessee River, but Savannah is struggling for a connection with the [illegible] via Brunswick, the power [illegible] the country to Florida. The hope is to make this the great mail route South.

Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, all at once, are seeking for a more direct communication with Florida, and not merely because the sea is there, but because the climate, where the soil is good, makes that State a perfect garden. As I write there is in Florida has been for some days in [illegible]. Here it is hardly two feet [illegible]. [illegible]

So rich [illegible] a State [illegible] than any [illegible] in the world. [illegible] two years, and it is not an unusual thing for a servant to yield his master [illegible] from five to eight hundred dollars [illegible] wonder then the owners put a value upon such incomes, and the source of such profits. A good slave does not cost the owner one hundred dollars a year for his support, and ordinary hands are well fed and comfortably clothed for $75. But of this more hereafter.

Georgia is deservedly called "The Empire State of the South." She pays her interest upon State Bonds and State Stocks before they are due. She lives within her means and owes no debts which she cannot pay, and less than $2,500,000 altogether.

More Camphene Deaths.—We find the following paragraph in a late number of the Detroit Tribune:

"While the steamer Ploughboy was coming out of the Thames, on her way from Chatham, on Wednesday evening, the steward, a colored man, inadvertently undertook to fill a camphene lamp while it was lighted. The lamp was filled till it run over, when, as matter of course, the inflammable compound caught fire, and instantly communicated the flame to the can with which he was filling the lamp, causing it to explode and spread fire in every direction. The steward himself was instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, his hands, arms, body, and face being covered with the camphene. He instantly rushed on deck and ran aft, but when he got about midships the crew brought buckets of water and dashed them over him, putting the flames out, but not before the man was severely injured. In the meanwhile the flames caught at the tables, curtains, and other fixings in the cabin, and injured and destroyed some furniture before they were put out. The Ploughboy, however, sustained no other injury."

A steamboat proprietor who will permit camphene to be used on his vessel should be sent to the State's Prison. Powder, if stowed away out of the immediate range of the furnaces, is not half as dangerous; because, while these fluids are as explosive as powder, they are necessarily in the immediate proximity of the heat and flame which renders them potent for mischief. This "accident," as it is called, might have resulted in the destruction of many lives, but for the fact that it happened while the whole crew was on the alert. May its happening not be designed as a warning to the managers of other steamboats upon which the fluid is used?—*Albany Journal.*

The work entitled "An Englishwoman's Experience in America" contains an interesting allusion to Laura Bridgman. The author says:

"I visited the Blind Asylum at South Boston, and I saw Laura Bridgman, the little deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who is immortalized by Charles Dickens in his 'American Notes.' I found her quite as interesting as he describes her. She is now about twenty-two, her figure is slender and graceful, and her face one of the happiest and brightest I ever saw. When I entered the room she was in the middle of a very animated conversation with her teacher, who was standing beside her. The understanding between them was perfect; I never saw ideas conveyed so rapidly. The slightest touch seemed to express a sentence. On asking what employment she liked best, I was told she wished to have the care of young children."

A contract in New York city to remove offal from the streets for $60,000 per annum, has been made the subject of an investigation by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, in the course of which one witness deposed that he had offered to perform the work gratis, and could make money at it on those terms. A late requisition on the city treasurer, by the contractor, for $5000, has been refused by that officer, on the ground that the contract is worthless, and the District Attorney has published a long written opinion, endorsing this position.

Will there be War.—The symptoms of a war between this country and Mexico, have been increasing so manifestly that the subject has become one of the most important topics of the day, and another war with Mexico is looked upon by many, as inevitable. The responsibility rests with the Administration. That the boundary controversy can be settled by pacific negotiations, but little doubt can be entertained. Recent indications go to confirm that belief. Gen Almonte, the Mexican Minister to this country, has arrived at New Orleans, on his way to Washington City, and a friendly reception to our Minister, Gen. Gadsden, may be expected from the Mexican Government. The way will at once be open for an amicable adjustment, if the two Governments desire it. Suspicions are strongly entertained, however, that both the Administration and Santa Anna desire war. The former with the hope of achieving military glory for itself, and to acquire "certain possessions" alluded to in the President's Inaugural; and the latter that he may the more securely establish himself in power. Matters looked very much like an immediate war when both countries had dispatched armed forces to take possession of the disputed territory, before any resort was had to diplomatic adjustment. We are gratified at the prospect now for a full and fair negotiation of the difficulty, and trust we shall not have a re-enactment of the course of Mr. Polk's Administration in heedlessly involving the two countries in war, under similar circumstances. But the means that are now presented for a peaceable settlement, will avail but little if, as is intimated, the Administration is disposed to seek an excuse for a war with Mexico. The idea is no doubt entertained that such a war would be popular, and that it would rally more firmly around the Administration the Fillibustering spirit of the country—the manifest destiny men and the annexations in general. There is a strong outside pressure upon the Administration to push matters to a collision with Mexico. The voice of a large party in this country is for war, and their swallow is so capacious that they will be satisfied with nothing short of the whole of Mexico. They are using every effort to urge the Administration on to war, and no little firmness and precaution will be required to be exercised by the Administration to withstand this pressure. But the most important consideration is, whether the authorities at Washington are inclined to avoid the war. We fear not; but shall soon see.—*Rich. Whig.*

An Agonizing Question.—The New York Tribune asks the Washington Union, which had been wasting a column in demonstrating the Democracy and diplomacy of Auguste Belmont,

"Suppose Mr. Belmont had given or spent no money to secure Pierce's election, do you think he would have been this year appointed a Chargé d'Affaires? Now just face the music!"

Is the Whig party dead or not.—*Boston Post.*

Put your finger in its mouth and you will perhaps find out.—*Louisville Journal.*

There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their empire in Europe will last four hundred years. As Mahomet II. took Constantinople on the 29th of May, 1453, old style, this period terminated on the 10th of June, in the present year.—*Home Journal.*

The New York National Democrat, an Old Hunker Journal, in speaking of the New York Barnburners asking office of the present administration, and at the same time endeavoring to reorganize their party, says:

"It may be fairly questioned if the devil himself has brass enough to ask for patronage to be used directly against the principles which bestowed it. Every body knew that human nature was very bad, but nobody suspected it capable of such barefaced impudence."

But we have the testimony of the editor of the National Democrat himself as to the fact that the Freesoilers, while engaged in their attempt to reorganize their party, have not only the "brass," the "barefaced impudence," to *ask* for patronage, *but the good luck to get it.* Now if their asking implies on their part more impudence than the devil himself possesses, pray what does the *granting imply on the Administration's part?* Can the editors of the National Democrat, who are trying to be first-rate friends of the President, answer *that?*

The editors of the National Democrat seem to think that the Freesoil office-holders, in using the Government patronage for strengthening Freesoilism, are using it directly against the principles which bestow it. But President Pierce and his Cabinet ought surely to know best upon what principles they bestowed the patronage, and the very fact that they have bestowed it upon the most noted Freesoilers and Abolitionists seems to indicate very clearly that the promotion of Freesoilism and Abolitionism is not either "directly" or indirectly "against the principles which bestowed it."

When the administration selects the most loud-mouthed Abolitionists for office, shall those Abolitionists, because they remain unchanged in their Abolitionism, be abused for using their patronage against the principles which bestowed it?

Louisville Journal.

It is now said that Charles Levi Woodbury, Esq., declines the Chargeship to Bolivia. According to The Boston Mail, he says the place is not set down on Monk's Map—that "nobody knows where in the thunder it is, and that he will see the Government d—d before he will travel nine or ten thousand miles to hunt it up."

CINCINNATI, June 13.

Important Arrest—Discovery of Stupendous Frauds and an Extensive Band of Forgers.—A man named T. Craig was arrested to-day at Newport, Ky., and immediately brought to this city, on the charge of being implicated in extensive forgeries. The prisoner was arrested when in the act of writing a letter which is said to pointedly implicate himself. In his house were found a large trunk, a pair of saddle-bags and several baskets full of letters, with blank deeds, certificates, &c., implicating a large number of persons in various parts of the Union. Notarial presses and seals were also found, and upon parts of the deeds the notarial seal of Hamilton county had been found.

An examination of the mass of documents found brings to light a series of most bold and villainous transactions, and it appears that a wide spread fraudulent real estate business has been carried on for years, some of the letters being dated as far back as 1849. Some of the letters pretend to be copies of letters to or from members of Congress. There are also blank certificates, doubtless stolen from the Recorder's offices in Illinois, Ohio and Georgia; parchments for drawing up land warrants; deeds signed and sealed, requiring only the insertion of names. Craig is in jail awaiting trial. A letter to Brown & Co., of Uniontown, Pa., opened by the Postmaster of that place, who did not know any such firm, and supposed the letter misdirected, led to this discovery.

One hundred and thirty-four emigrants for Liberia embarked on board the barque Adeline, at Savannah, on Thursday last. Ninety-six of these people are from Tennessee, and the remainder from Georgia.

THE IMMUNITY OF CRIME.

FROM THE ALBANY STATE REGISTER.

There is no concealing or denying the fact that in the present day there is a very strong and a very dangerous inclination on the part of the public acting in the capacity of jurors to suffer their feelings to sway their verdicts, and to permit the oaths they take as jurymen to give way before the sentiments they experience as men. * * *

The public in the present day are too apt to suffer their feelings to gain the mastery over their sense of duty, and to yield to that dangerous spirit of "higher-lawism," which, if not speedily checked, threatens to work the most disastrous consequences. When a man is acting as a juror on any case, he is guilty of perjury if he does not calmly view the evidence and render his verdict rightly, according to his best judgment, without fear, favor, or prejudice. However unpleasant a duty he may have to perform, it is one from which he dare not shrink if he respects his own conscience and the requirements of the law. The moment he suffers his feelings to bias him one way or the other, he violates his oath, and is unfit for the position in which he is placed. We have often thought that the example of the judge who sentenced his own son might be studied with advantage by many in the present day. The duty and the advantage of a straight course of even-handed justice is set forth in the dialogue between the Chief Justice and the young King, in the second part of Shakspeare's play of Henry IV; and yet how few in our times, occupying even the highest judicial position, would resist the influence which a prince could bring to bear upon the defeat of justice? To how few could a monarch say,

> "Happy am I that have a man so bold
> That dares do justice on my proper son;
> And not less happy, having such a son,
> That would deliver up his greatness so
> Into the hands of justice."

A juryman occupies a position equal to that of a judge. His voice decides the innocence or guilt of a fellow being: to him does the accused party look for justice, and to him does his country look for the vindication and enforcement of her laws. He is the guardian of the peace and the well-being of society. The duty he owes to the world requires that he shall punish guilt as much as the duty he owes to his fellow man requires that he shall shield and protect innocence. If laws are to be enforced at all—if society is to be held together by the bonds which at present cement it; if peace and order is not to give way to violence and anarchy—then it is necessary that justice should wear a stern unyielding front, and that every man who consents to be the minister of the law should do his duty with rigid and unflinching integrity. We know that it is a difficult matter for human nature to overcome prejudice, but in proportion to the hardness of the task should be the guard we throw around our hearts when justice requires us to remain calm and impartial upon any matter. And unless we feel competent to the undertaking, we should refuse to act in the capacity of jurymen.

A great deal has been said and written concerning the alarming increase of crime among us. Cannot the cause of this increase be traced to the easy construction too frequently put upon the law, and to the facilities which are afforded for criminals to escape from the consequences of their guilt? It seems to be fashionable now for the public sympathy to array itself on the side of an offender; and the more heinous his crime the greater is the interest he excites in the minds of the people. No sooner has a murder been committed than a set of pretended "philanthropists" set to work to excite a sentiment of compassion, not for the victim who has been hurried to an untimely grave, but for the ruffian who stands a chance of paying with his life the penalty of his crime. The horrors of death by hanging are vividly set forth, and all that can serve to awaken compassion for the murderer is brought forward on his behalf by these fosterers of lawlessness. And all this evil is consummated with upturned eyes and clasped hands, as though the perpetrators were very saints and patterns of law-abiding citizens. Until the morbid sympathy which is felt for crime is utterly eradicated, and until these most dangerous of philanthropists cease the practice of their "devilish saintliness," we cannot look for a due and just enforcement of the laws, and its natural accompaniment, a decrease of crime.

The Democratic party have done more in the last few years to redeem North Carolina, than the Whigs did during the whole of their ascendancy.

The above precious sentiment is extracted from an editorial of the last "Western Democrat." Will the editors of the Democrat point to the particular measures originated by the Democratic party, that have redeemed the State? Is our system of Common Schools a Democratic measure? It is well known that the leaders of the Democratic party did every thing they could, to excite the prejudices, and poison the minds of the people against our Common Schools. They well understand that artifice, humbug and flattery is more successful with an ignorant than an intelligent population, and hence, their opposition to every scheme calculated to promote the educational advancement of the State.

Is Internal Improvements by the State a Democratic measure? Examine the journals of our General Assembly; recollect the speeches there made, and the votes there given; call to mind the efforts of the stump orators, and then, Messrs. Editors of the "Democrat," can you honestly say, that the Democratic party have done more to redeem the State than the Whigs? We well remember the time, when the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was used as a sort of scape-goat to bear off from sight, every Democratic iniquity on this subject; and the fact is too recent to be forgotten, that a Democrat by the name of Sherard, from the county of Wayne, introduced into our last Legislature, a resolution to repeal the Charter of the North Carolina Rail Road! In what way, then, have the Democratic party done so much to redeem North Carolina? If a thing has been done, surely an intelligent man can tell how it has been done.—*Rowan Whig.*

Where is most Danger?—Professor Silliman says that the aggregate destruction of human life annually in this country from the use of fluid and camphene is greater than by all the accidents with steamboats and railroads.

Result of Folly.—A son of Mr. Bland, of Greenville, Ky., took a gun and placed the muzzle of it in his mouth, and his toe on the hammer of the gun, for the foolish purpose of showing, as he said, how persons sometimes killed themselves. His foot slipped and raising the hammer, the gun exploded, tearing the youth's head in a most horrible manner, killing him almost instantly.

Valuable Husband.—Mrs. Virginia Herman has brought suit against the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad to recover $50,000 damages for killing her husband.

"Father, what does a printer live on?" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper."

One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, "No" was the reply; "but I believe in their disappearance, for I missed a bottle of gin since last night."

STATE FAIR.

It is now a "fixed fact," that a Fair will be held in this City on the 18th of October next, for the exhibition of improvements in all branches of industry, and especially in the agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The proceedings of the State Agricultural Society on this important subject, which we publish in to-day's Star, will therefore, be read with lively interest by all classes of our readers, in every part of the State; and every citizen, who takes an interest in her welfare and advancement, will exert himself to give encouragement and success to the Fair. As it is designed for the special benefit of the Farmers and Mechanics, we call upon them in every section of the State, to arouse and lay hold of the matter with zeal and vigor,—to identify themselves at once with the friends of improvement, and give their hearty and active co-operation in all things necessary to insure an encouraging and profitable display—to set about making improvements, to prepare something for exhibition, to contribute to the fund to be distributed in premiums, to join the State Agricultural Society, and to be ready to attend the Fair in person.

We are gratified to learn that preparations are to be made for a respectable show [illegible] that the Farmers and Mechanics in some sections are already preparing to enter the lists as competitors in various departments; that the spirit is spreading with encouraging rapidity in all sections of the State; and that it is already calculated that twenty-five or thirty thousand persons will attend. May we not expect more? In times of high party excitement, we have seen thousands brought together here, with flags, banners and badges and emblems, for their erection, at a much shorter notice. Will the people of North Carolina be less ready to meet in a matter of infinitely more importance to every man, woman and child within her borders? Will any section, or county, or individual, will be so dead in spirit as to shrink from this noble [illegible]? Who can still remain so cold and [illegible] as to require coals of fire to be heaped upon their backs to drive them out of their shells? Are we not all with their heads out, and crawling [illegible] by this time? Will there not be a [illegible] rivalry manifested by every County Society? Will not every section resolve and strive not to be outdone by another? And may we not expect such a stir as was never before witnessed by the present generation in North Carolina, in [illegible] support to and making due preparations for the State Fair? And may we not expect to see foremost in this work of patriotism and progress, the best and noblest of our population.—*[illegible]*

Mt. Vernon.—We understand that Mr. J. A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, has disposed of that venerated mansion with two hundred acres of the landed estate, to a company comprising Northern and Southern men, for the large sum of two hundred thousand dollars. To what purpose the purchasers mean to apply the property, we have not heard; but we are glad to learn that the terms of sale reserve to Congress the privilege of taking it. Another irrevocable condition of the sale is that the remains of General Washington are never, under any circumstances, to be removed from their resting place. We are informed that the parties offered a largely increased price to have the sale made absolute; but Mr. Washington replied that he would not for any sum that could be named place it out of the power of Congress to make Mount Vernon the property of the nation.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

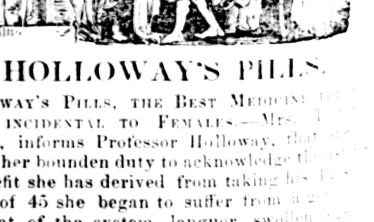
From the Canton Correspondent of the London [illegible]

"The translations of the rebel proclamations (with which the Chinese papers are now filled) convey a very favorable idea of the organization and character of the movement in progress.

"The revolutionary army is divided into corps or divisions, each complete in itself. Each division is subdivided into brigades of 6,400, commanded by a brigadier, and containing regiments of 16 companies each. A subaltern's command is 25 men, a captain's 100 men, a major's 400, and a colonel's 1,600. The names of all the generals are given, and also a description of their persons. There is a corps of 'body guards' and a strong staff, 'inspectors of [illegible],' 'masters of the horse,' 'paymasters,' a corps of 'surveyors,' 'officers in charge of the [illegible] department.' All these are dignified with yellow scarfs and the title of 'excellency.' The inferior grades are numerous. Among these particularized are 'officers distinguished by a red scarf, whose duty it is to urge the people to enter into their confederacy and to administer the oath of adherence.'

"But by far the larger proportion of the proclamations refer to the civil organization of the conquered Provinces, and the establishment of order in the neighborhood of the army. There are stringent proclamations against military officers allowing their troops to plunder, and against corrupt civil functionaries; proclamations for the protection and extension of educational establishments, and the encouragement of literature generally. The education of women is one of the objects of the insurgents, and over the doors of the female schools they have established they have a notice posted, 'on red paper,' to the effect that they are sacred to the sex, and that any man presuming to enter them 'in a disorderly manner will be beheaded.' The enlightened tone of the proclamation is attributed partly to the circumstance of there being among the rebels many members of the 'Chinese Union,' a society instituted by the late Dr. Gutzlaff for the purpose of disseminating a knowledge of the results of European civilization among the Chinese; but it is doubtless principally due to the mental culture of a people among whom education in general and literary acquirements are the only passports to employment or distinction."

The Road to Health.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COMPLAINTS INCIDENTAL TO FEMALES.—Mrs. [illegible] Mitcham, informs Professor Holloway, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of 45 she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languor, swollen [illegible] other ailments incident to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of [illegible] physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted another course, and took Holloway's Pills, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a soundness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Burglary.—The store of Messrs. J. H. & J. ... was entered last night by some person or persons, by prizing off one of the front shutters. We understand that but very little was taken. Some 50 or 60 copper cents, a package of knives, &c., being the only things at present missed.—*N. Carolinian.*

Supreme Court.—Since our last notice, the following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several Superior Courts of the State viz: M. J. McDuffie, Fayetteville, Bartholomew Fuller, do.

Raleigh Register.

A Highland Navy.—Secretary Dobbin has advertised in the Asheville News for Navy Timber, which is supposed from this fact that his next step will be to order the Navy to be transferred to the mountains of Buncombe. This would certainly be a very commanding position for our marine forces, and one from which they might view with contempt all other navies in the world.—From this point our war ships could descend like an avalanche upon other vessels, and bury them ... without any difficulty. It is true that this station would be a somewhat stormy one in foul weather, but, on the other hand, it would seem that it would be entirely secure from the strategy of the enemy. It is probable that the Secretary intends to make this important change; for he certainly can have no other motive for advertising in the Asheville News for *Navy Timber*, and if he should succeed, it would certainly evince a high degree of political sagacity and statesmanship in the new Democratic Secretary.

Charlotte Whig.

Mr. Thomas S. Singleton has been appointed Collector of Newbern, in the place of Mr. John P. Whitford, resigned.

This is the same Mr. Singleton who presided over the convention in Newbern which nominated Col. Ruffin for Congress two years ago, and who then and there avowed the determination of marching straight off with his old musket to South Carolina, and help her break up the Union. He is a Secessionist of the most *fiery* sort, as are nearly all Gen. Pierce's appointments at the South, while at the North he gives the Free Soilers the lion's share of the offices.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

The First of the Season.—Mr. Joseph Allen, of this county, has left on our table a cotton bloom taken from his field on Wednesday last. This is the first bloom we have heard of this season. Where is our old friend Dumas of Richmond county, who has been furnishing us with cotton blooms ahead of all others, for several years past? Have you let Anson beat you?

Wadesboro' Argus.

A Fearful Accident.—We learn that on Thursday last, a fearful accident occurred in the northwestern part of this county. Mr. James Horner, ... while riding in company with his son, proposed a race, which was agreed to. They had not proceeded far, when Mr. Horner's horse threw him against a tree, shattering his skull and breaking a number of his ribs. When picked up, the breath was still in his body, but he survived only a few minutes. We understand that he was under the excitement of liquor when the accident occurred.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

The Mormons.—Brigham Young, Governor of the Territory of Utah, must be a rare specimen of a man and of a Governor. How the late Administration came to appoint him to such a place we cannot imagine, except upon the presumption that he was so far off that nothing was known of him. However that may be, a Mormon, with a plurality of wives, should not be allowed to hold such a place. But the following account, taken from the paper printed under his eye at the Great Salt Lake, shows that he is also a blackguard and ruffian. This is one removal from office at least, which we hope Gen. Pierce will make, and we don't think that, try as much as he may, he can put a worse man in.

In Young's speech against apostate Mormons, he said,—

"Who broke the road to these valleys? Did this little nasty Smith and his wife? No: they stayed in St. Louis while we did it, peddling ribbons and kissing the gentiles. I know what they have done here; they have asked exorbitant prices for their nasty stinking ribands. [Voices, that's true.] We broke the road to this country. Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. I will tell you a dream that I had last night.

I dreamed that I was in the midst of a people who were dressed in rags and tatters; they had turbans upon their heads, and these were also hanging in tatters. The rags were of many colors, and when the people moved they were all in motion; their object in this appeared to be to attract attention; said they to me, 'we are Mormons, Brother Brigham.' No, you are not, I replied. 'But we have been,' said they, and began to jump, and caper about and dance, and their rags of many colors were all in motion, to attract the attention of the people. I said, 'you are no Saints, you are a disgrace to them.' Said they, 'we have been Mormons.' By and by along came mobocrats, and they greeted them with, 'how do you do, sir, I am happy to see you.' They kept on that way for an hour. I felt ashamed of them, for they were in my eyes a disgrace to Mormonism. Then I saw two ruffians, whom I knew to be robbers and murderers, and they crept into bed where one of my wives and children were. I said, you that call yourselves brethren, tell me is this the fashion among you? They said, O, they are good men, they are gentlemen. With that I took my large bowie knife that I used to wear as a bosom pin in Nauvoo, and cut one of their throats from ear to ear, saying, 'go to hell across lots.' The other one said, 'you dare not serve me so.' I instantly sprang at him, siezed him by the hair of the head, and bringing him down, cut his throat and sent him after his comrade; then told them both, if they would behave themselves they should yet live, but if they did not I would unjoint their necks. At this I awoke. *I say rather than apostates shall flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie knife, and conquer or die.* [Great commotion in the congregation, and a simultaneous burst of feeling assenting to the declaration.] *Now, you nasty apostates, clear out, or judgment will be put to the line, and righteousness to the plummet.* [Voices generally, 'go it, go it.'] *If you say it is right, raise your hands.* [All hands up.] *Let me call upon the Lord to assist us in this and every good work.*"

The Fisheries.—The St. John New Brunswicker of the 9th inst., says:

We have reason to believe that this year, every vessel found within the prescribed limits will be seized, and that the forbearance of last year will no longer be exercised. When our neighbors are willing to deal with us on equal terms, and to give fair equivalents for valuable concessions, we shall be ready to meet them.

The Milwaukie Sentinel states that a hog, weighing 1109 pounds, has been shipped from that place to New York, for exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1853.

Prompt Payment.—The Agent in this town of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has been authorised to pay a loss of $2000 by the late fire in this town, without waiting for the expiration of the 60 days prescribed by the Policy, or even for a formal application from the insured party, the loss evidently exceeding the amount insured. Its other losses here will be promptly paid when the amount is ascertained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The 1st District.—An address to the Locofoco party of the 1st Congressional District, signed by thirty-two of the party, has been published, in which they repudiate the nomination of Dr. Shaw as their candidate for Congress, and call upon their friends throughout the District to do likewise. They recommend that the Hon. Asa Biggs be voted for, whether he consents or not. The objection to Dr. Shaw is, that he is "the candidate of a clique of self-constituted leaders"—an objection which would be fatal to many others besides Dr. Shaw.

But really those gentlemen need not put themselves to so much trouble. The Hon. David Outlaw, the Whig candidate, will beat either Dr. Shaw or Mr. Biggs, or both.

This is the same Dr. Shaw who was elected to the Senate of our last Legislature, not by the people of his Senatorial District, but by the Locofoco Senators from other parts of the State.

In the 2d District, we see that Mr. Loftin continues to run as an independent Locofoco candidate, in opposition to Col. Ruffin, the regular candidate.

The drought still prevails here, and it is really alarming. Not only are gardens and crops seriously injured, but we understand that small trees are dying in the woods.

The Board of Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington tendered the compliment of a Public Dinner to Secretary Dobbin during his late visit to this State, which he declined in consequence of the necessity of an immediate return to Washington.

Distillery Burnt.—The Turpentine Distillery of Duncan Murchison, Esq. near the Factory on Little River, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Loss about $700.

Backing Out.—It appears that Mr. Secretary Guthrie, of the Treasury Department, has found it impracticable to obey the Locofoco Sub-Treasury Law, and, that he now openly violates it, as all his predecessors have done. Would it not be better at once to repeal that part of the law? Is it worth while, is it honest, to keep upon the statute books a provision which it is known cannot be executed, and which it is expected every officer of the government will violate? See the following:—

Treasury Transfers.—We are glad to perceive, by the annexed statements from the well-known and intelligent Ion, that the Secretary of the Treasury, discovering the extreme inconvenience and objectionableness of the mode which he had adopted for the transfer of public funds, and with the wisdom to be instructed by his own experience, if not by that of his predecessors, has the independence to retrace his steps in that regard, and return to the common-sense practice of previous Secretaries. Ion writes to the Baltimore Sun:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has abandoned the plan of sending about the public money, and found it to be the most economical and ... transfer, has resorted to the proper course ... which he ... found authority for selling the transfer drafts to parties who are willing to buy them, and ... to pay for them. By this ... both the interests of the Government are subserved, while the business transactions of the country are facilitated.

"When transfers are necessary, as they are almost daily, the Treasury drafts on the New York Subtreasury are now sold. Thus, the Government wanted to place a sum of money the other day in St. Louis, and the Bank of Metropolis took the draft at par. In some cases brokers will give a small premium for the privilege of transfer from the East to West, or South."

It is worth while to remember, that even within the last month the Washington Union elaborately defended the specie-carting process as all right and of great benefit to the government and the country. The ink is scarcely dry before the government repudiates the system so highly lauded by its own organ.

From Europe.—The Asia brings accounts to the 4th inst.

The general intelligence by this steamer from all parts of Europe is more pacific than the accounts by the previous arrival.

The proceedings of the British Parliament were dull, and no measures of importance had been discussed. The condition of Turkey and Russia had not produced any serious sensation. Those best informed were of opinion that it would finally resolve into an amicable adjustment.

The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The cotton market was steady. Sales of the week 50,770 bales.

Two negroes and a white man were arrested in New Orleans on the 13th instant, on a charge of conspiring to create a disturbance among the negroes of that city and vicinity.

Cotton Burnt.—The ship Gondar, with nearly 1800 bales of cotton and 400 bbls. rosin, was destroyed by fire at her wharf in Charleston on Wednesday last. Ship and cargo insured, the latter in Liverpool.

☞ See the advertisement of the Laurinburgh High School, a flourishing Institution recently established in Richmond County, N. C.

Improvement.—That sound Whig paper, the Salisbury Watchman, has been greatly enlarged, being now one of the largest papers in the State, and with new type presents a handsome appearance—pleasing signs of prosperity.

Commissions in Wilmington.—We choose to publish the following letter, notwithstanding its objectionable tone:—

Wilmington, June 16th, 1853.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: I hardly think it necessary to say any thing in reply to your remarks on my communication of 8th inst., in respect to commissions on goods by River and Rail Road. Whether or not forwarding goods by Rail Road is more laborious than by River—the only issue now, as that is all you bring to bear against my article—I think can be judged of more correctly by the merchants who are interested than by others. I heard a merchant say to-day that he would prefer forwarding goods by Rail Road at 10 per cent. than by River at 20 per cent. If your back country friends would wish to place themselves on the same footing as the merchants receiving goods by Rail Road—that is, have their River freight paid here and 12½ per cent. commission charged—I have not much doubt but that the merchants of this place would willingly agree to the change; for it would be mutually beneficial, the merchants here gaining 12½ per cent. on two to three times the amount that they lose 7½ per cent. on, and the merchants in the interior saving 7½ per cent. on vessel freight, and 12½ per cent. on River freight—quite an item. You make our charge of storage enormous, saying it "probably equals the difference between 20 and 25 per cent."—that is, 20 per cent. on vessel freight and 25 on River—latter freight generally twice and sometimes three times as much as former, which storage would equal 30 to 50 per cent. of vessel freight—favorable for real estate, if correct; but it is not so. You say, "we have been informed of one fact which conclusively shows that an invidious influence of some kind has been brought to bear upon this question." Why use such language, tending to stir up jealousy and ill feeling between the citizens of our towns? *There is no such "invidious influence" existing here against your town or any other part of the State.* Even if for no other reason, our citizens know too well what course to pursue to subserve their pecuniary interest. I heard a number of gentlemen express themselves on the spirit of the above extract, and in every instance it has been with surprise that an unfounded suspicion should be still kept alive for no reason whatever, but to the detriment of good feeling between the two towns, both socially and in a business point of view. For peace sake let us hear no more about it. I know of no one here, nor have I heard of any one, who feels or has expressed any serious ill will towards Fayetteville; and the same I may say of the citizens of your town in respect to Wilmington. Why then keep it in the papers? Because one merchant who owns stock in the River Boats, and being fearful that an increase of commissions may drive off freight, and thereby lessen his profits on his transportation interest, should be willing to forward at 15 per cent., when the remainder of the merchants think it too low, is that "a fact which conclusively shows an invidious influence" against your part of the country? You might with the same propriety infer, because one merchant was willing to import and sell molasses at one cent less price than others, who have also to live, because he owned stock in Boats which by an increased business would make up for the difference in his loss, that all except this cheap man was actuated by an invidious influence,"—a thing too preposterous to say any thing more about; at least ... thanks.

ONE.

When our young friend shall have become an older man, he will probably have become wise enough to say nothing when he thinks nothing necessary to be said.

We published on Monday last, the admission of a Wilmington merchant, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in no respect a Fayetteville man, that they "all admit," in Wilmington, that the forwarding by river is "less trouble" than the forwarding by rail road. That disposes of the last part of the above letter.

The next thing we notice is the very cool suggestion, that the boat owners, who nearly all live here, should make their freights payable in Wilmington, to their own great inconvenience and ... and for no reason that we can ... but to injure themselves and benefit the ... merchants of Wilmington, who, by ... in the commission for forwarding, ... doing what they can to injure the boat owners! The world, we fear, is not quite prepared for such a return of good for evil.

The writer says that the river freight is "generally twice and sometimes three times as much as vessel freight." We deny it, and call for the proof. The "generality" of freight that comes up our river, we think, is measurement or box goods. The usual price of such freight from New York to Wilmington is 4 cents per foot—sometimes more, seldom less. From Wilmington to Fayetteville it is 7 cents. This is not "twice as much" as 4 cents. His premise not being correct, neither is his argument founded on it.

We shall not take the trouble to disavow for this whole community the existence of any ill-feeling towards Wilmington, for the simple reason that we have no means of knowing what *every body* in Fayetteville feels. In Wilmington, people must wear a glass over their hearts to enable our correspondent to pronounce with such emphasis that "there is no such invidious influence existing in Wilmington against Fayetteville or any other part of the State." This is a pretty bold sweeping declaration; and we shall not imitate it. We will content ourselves with saying, that all those business men here with whom we have conversed on the subject, think that the discrimination of the Chamber of Commerce is injurious to the river business, (which is almost exclusively a Fayetteville interest,) and beneficial to the rail road, (which is a Wilmington interest.) The "jealousy and ill feeling stirred up" are stirred up by the *action* of Wilmington, and we have the most sovereign contempt for the effort to place it at our door.

We repeat it, that when the largest Forwarding houses in Wilmington were willing to forward goods by the river at 15 per cent., other parties in Wilmington, with an opposite interest, and forwarding comparatively little by the river, ought not to have required a higher rate to be fixed on. What we "might with the same propriety infer," is a matter for our own consideration. Our correspondent is not authorized to infer any thing for us, setting up a man of straw of his own for the purpose of knocking it down.

An anonymous correspondent in the Wilmington Herald misrepresents us deliberately and grossly. We never said, nor intimated, that it was more difficult for the Wilmington forwarding merchant to collect money along the line of the rail road than in Fayetteville and the back country. That is an invention of the writer in the Herald, and a very mean one.

The Fayetteville *Observer* has affirmed that the North is absorbing all the public lands, in other words that they are being squandered on the States lying in a certain section. This proposition we deny. It now devolves upon the *Observer* to make good its assertion by arraying the facts to sustain it, or we shall regard its silence as an admission of its inability to do so, and consequently that the truth of the assertion cannot be sustained. No evasion now, but give us the facts and figures in the case, not mere assertion or declamation!—*Goldsboro' Republican.*

It must have required no small share of either ignorance or impudence to perpetrate the above. We proceed to give the facts.

In the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Nov. 26, 1851, (the latest we have at hand,) is a statement, (pages 38, 39, 40, Part 3, Annual Message and Accompanying Documents, 1851–52,) showing the whole amount of the Public Lands sold from the foundation of the government to the 30th June 1851, to be 100,560,790 acres. The donations and grants for schools, universities, &c., 40,558,978 acres; for deaf and dumb asylums, 44,971 acres; for internal improvements, 8,974,475 acres; for seats of government and public buildings 50,860 acres; grants of swamp lands, 27,397,260 acres; central rail road grant, chiefly in Illinois, 3,025,920 acres. In all, granted *exclusively to the new States*, 80,052,464 acres. Now it is well known that the great bulk of the sales of lands took place about twenty years ago; and equally well known that the bulk of the grants has taken place within the last few years. The whole number of acres so granted to the new States, up to the 30th September 1849, was only 19,768,242; showing that in less than two years, more than 60,000,000 of acres have been granted to the new States by Congress.

Whilst the grants increase, the sales necessarily decrease. The tendency to give to the new States is too apparent for contradiction. Bill after bill passed Congress granting million upon million of acres, and Western members have openly and boldly laid claim, in their speeches in both Houses of Congress, to *the whole*, and threatened that in a few years more, when they get to be a little stronger in Congress, *they will have the whole*,—have it by their own votes whether the old States are willing or not. The only thing that has put a stop, even a temporary stop as we fear it is, to this system, was the introduction of Bennett's Land Bill, the popularity and manifest justice of which killed off bills appropriating fourteen millions to the new States and not one acre to the old, which bills had actually passed one House, and would undoubtedly have passed the other but for Bennett's bill.

Eleven persons were killed and several wounded by the explosion of an engine on the Erie rail road on Friday last. Among the killed were the Engineer and several Irish laborers on the road.

A powder mill explosion took place in Connecticut a few days ago, by which a workman named Luce was blown to atoms. His widow has lost *three* husbands by powder mill explosions.

Life Insurance.—Louis Servary, a Clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 13th instant, leaving a wife and thirteen children entirely unprovided for. He had had his life insured for a number of years, but the policy expiring a short time ago, he had neglected to have it renewed.

This system of Life Insurance, now so generally adopted at the North, and rapidly coming into favor at the South also, is particularly adapted to persons who, like Mr. Servary, have only the income of their own labor to support their families, or to persons in debt, who honestly desire that their creditors shall not suffer, whether they themselves live or die. Almost any man can spare a small amount every year, for the sake of a large amount to be paid to his family or creditors at his death.

We have received from the publisher, Alex'r Montgomery, New York, the June No. of that interesting and cheap work, the Illustrated Magazine of Art. Also, from the same, the June No. of the Popular Educator.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Walter F. Leak, Esq., a Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address the Citizens of Columbus County at Whiteville on Monday, June 20; of Brunswick at Smithville on Thursday, June 23; of New Hanover at Long Creek Saturday, June 25; of New Hanover at South Washington on Monday, June 27; of Duplin at Kenansville, on Wednesday, June 29.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. CALVIN CARVER to Miss ADALINE POWELL.

In Wilmington, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND, to Miss SARAH L. RIVERA. Also, same day, by Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, Mr. H. B. LOUGEST to Miss ANNA B. H. POTTER.

On the 11th instant, at Parkhurst, Anne Arundell county, Maryland, at the residence of R. S. Mercer, Esq., by Rev'd Mr. Young, Dr. JOHN R. KNOX, of Philadelphia, to ELIZA ADAM, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron, of this place.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, JOHN BRANTLEY, youngest son of Jeremiah B. and Ellen Walton, aged two years, eight months, and one week.

At Pleasant Retreat, his residence in Bladen county, on Monday the 13th inst., WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq. in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Beatty was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a small boy, and has resided at Pleasant Retreat ever since—rearing a large family of most estimable sons and daughters, and living to bury them all, wife and children, except one only surviving son. He was in many respects a remarkable man—remarkable not less for originality of expression and never failing humor, than for a liberal patriotism, a generous hospitality, and a boundless charity to the poor within the range of his acquaintace.

In this vicinity, on the 14th inst., Mrs. SUSANNA McQUEEN, consort of Donald McQueen. The deceased was an amiable and affectionate wife, and was much beloved by all who knew her. Her loss will be much felt by her acquaintances, and especially by her surviving husband.—[Com.

In New Hanover county, on the 10th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Newkirk, Mrs. SOPHIA WILKINGS, aged about 50 years.

In Bladen county, on the 5th inst., JOHN, infant son of Alexander S. and Sarah Ann Bridgers, aged four months and twenty-six days. "And Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 20.

BACON—	9 a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	24 a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	30 a 32
Strictly prime,	10½ a 10¾	SEED—	
Prime,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9½ a 10	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	30 a 32
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	4 95 a 5 00	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 75 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	65 a 70	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	45 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	24 a 25

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Market steady, receipts light.

Cotton.—We report market steady, manufacturers taking all good qualities.

Flour.—We advance figures to correspond with sales.

Corn.—We advance our quotations; very little offering.

Wool.—In the latter part of the week sales were made at highest figures.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine in demand, market firm at $2 65 for Yellow Dip, $2 80 for Virgin. Spirits has advanced, sales at 33, some at 34,—the article is firmly held at 34. Rosin $1 05. N. C. Bacon, hog round 10½ to 11, hams 11½ to 12½, middlings 11 to 11½. Fay. superfine Flour $5 75. Two rafts of Timber at $6 to $8.

At Cheraw, cotton 8 to 10½, mostly 8 to 9. Sales of the week 150 bales. Corn 65. Bacon 10. Flour 4¼.

At New York, cotton has declined ¼ cent.

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 11½, no change. N. C. Corn 60 to 68. Flour $5 to 5 25. Bacon 8½ to 8¾.

Total receipts of cotton 3,148,382 bales, against 2,929,387 last year. Increase 218,995.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 17. Str Chatham, with boats Cumberland and McRae in tow, and goods for H L Myrover & co, J M Worth, T J Patrick, H Wall, Union co, G W Williams & co, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, J Utley, Maxwell & Hardy, Shelly & Field, D River Mining and Smelting co, Ore ... co, N C Copper co, Cedar Falls co, N King, Mrs E Bayne, Island Ford co, J M A Drake.

June 19. Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for H & E J Lilly, W F Miller, Willkings & co, Blount's Creek co, G McNeill, W F Watts & co, J McKellar.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Br Brig Favorite from New Port; Schrs ... from Charleston, R W Brown from N York. 17. Schrs Charles A Greiner, and Marinah N, from Charleston.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

Richmond County, North Carolina,

Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of July, 1853.

It is important that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session.

This High School has already taken its position among the very highest class of Academical Schools in the country. Without any recourse having been had to special means to bring it into notice, and with a simple dependence upon its own intrinsic merits, it has grown into a great and well grounded popularity.

It also puts in as the Fund can present such strong claims for ... upon ... community. The ability and experience of the Principal, the large airy and handsome building—their ... healthy and pleasant location, the entire exemption from every ... to idleness, or temptation to vice, and the highly moral and religious influence of the surrounding neighborhood, are ... recommendations to parents and guardians who desire a ... and pleasant home for their children or wards.

The Trustees assure the public that no labor or expense will be spared ... every thing requisite for the intellectual and physical well-being of the students. Maps, Geographical and Astronomical Globes, Philosophical and other apparatus sufficient for every purpose of instruction are now ordered and will be at the High School in a few weeks.

In view of the Trustees appeal to what they have already done ... and guarantee of their determination to omit nothing in ... and working of the school, which will prevent it ... when it is called, a High School in every sense of the term.

Ample accommodations for boarders are furnished by the Principal ... as by the most respectable families in the vicinity.

Books, Stationery, &c are furnished at the Fayetteville prices.

TERMS AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The students will be divided into three grades. The first, or ... department ... in which will be taught the elementary branches of Spelling, Reading, Writing, and elements of Arithmetic—Terms per Session of five months, $8 00

SECOND.

English Grammar, Geography, Mitchell's, Arithmetic, Greenleaf's, Mathematics, (Pearce or Davies' course) ... of the Globes, History, Composition, and Rudiments of Latin—Terms 12 00

THIRD.

A complete English and Classical Education, with Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences. Terms 20 00

The French, German or Spanish. 10 00

Board, Washing, &c ... 40 00

Board and tuition payable one half at the commencement of the Session, the other at the close.

For further information address the Principal or either of the Trustees at Laurinburgh P. O., Richmond county, North Carolina.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
MURDOCK McKINNON,
JOHN L. FAIRLY,
JAMES C. McEACHIN,
J. C. McLAURIN,
D. C. STEWART,
Dr R. D. DICKSON,
D. McNEILL,
D. C. McINTYRE,
} Trustees.

June 18, 1853. 4*3t

☞ The Wilmington Journal, Cheraw Gazette, Sumter Banner, Darlington Flag and Marion Star, will publish the above (weekly) three times, and forward accounts to D. McLaurin, Springfield, Richmond county, N. C.

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on the 5th July next, under the charge of Mr. Robt. A. Chambers, a graduate with distinction in the University of N. C. Mr. Wiley will not, as announced in a previous advertisement, resume the charge of this School, being compelled by ill health to relinquish it.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Classics,	$15 00
Mathematics and higher English Branches,	12 50
Common English Branches,	7 50
Board, washing, &c., per month,	6 00

H. B. ELLIOTT,
Pres't Board Trustees.

Cedar Falls, N. C., June 11, 1853. 4*3t

AUCTION.

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Saturday the 9th July, at 12 o'clock,

A lot on Bow Street belonging to the estate of Martin McPherson.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

June 20, 1853. 4ts

WANTED.

A WOMAN for a Nurse, 25 to 30 years of age. Apply to A. E. HALL.

June 20, 1853. 4-3t

NOTICE.

AT June Term, 1853, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Carr Hargrove, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the subscriber within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. JOHN BELL, Ex'r.

Cumberland county, June 20, 1853. 4*3t

FAMILY MEDICAL BOOKS.

DOMESTIC Medicine and Household Surgery, by Thomson and Smith; Domestic Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, &c., &c., for the use of Families; Children, their diseases and management, by Dr. Shew; Health, Disease and Remedy, by Dr. Moore; Simons's Family Medicine; Ewell's Medical Companion; Gunn's Domestic Medicine. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 18.

BACON AND PORK

JUST received and for sale,—
3,500 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
10 Bbls Mess Pork.

TROY & MARSH.

June 18, 1853. 4-3w

MOLASSES.

15 HHDS. Just received. TROY & MARSH.

June 18. 4-3w

REMOVAL.

J. J. & R. GILCHRIST having had their Store consumed by fire on Friday, 10th inst. have removed to the Store formerly occupied by Gilchrist & Wright, near the Market, two doors above Cook & Johnson. We are thankful for past favors, and hope our former customers will continue to patronise us. Those indebted to us by note or account will please call and make payment as soon as possible.

J. J. & R. GILCHRIST.

June 20, 1853. 4-3t

LAW BOOKS.

BRITISH CROWN CASES, decided by the Judges of England from 1837 to 1852, vols. 4th, 5th and 6th, by Moody, Denison and Pearce. A Treatise on the Law of Master and Servant, by Chas. Manley Smith. Tapping on the Law of Mandamus. Just rec'd.

June 18. E. J. HALE & SON.

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS

OF Bishop Ravenscroft, (proceeds to go to the Missionary Fund of the Diocese.)

And of the Hon. George E. Badger, (proceeds to the benefit of the Artist.) For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 18.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 11th July.

Terms, per Session of five months:

Elementary studies,	$8 00
English branches,	12 00
Higher Mathematics, with practical instructions in Surveying,	15 00
Classics,	17 50

Board, per Session, in advance, $35; otherwise, $8 a month.

No deduction in tuition for the first two weeks of any absence, and no contingencies.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

June 13, 1853. 2-2t

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 1853. 2te

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a small lot of Newall's Patent Safety Fluid Lamps.

This Lamp being made on the principle of Davy's Miners' Lamp, no one need be afraid to use it, it being entirely free from all danger of explosion.

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

June 14, 1853. 3-1m

PREPARED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,

Especially beneficial to Turnips, and all other Root Crops.

HOYT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 231 Water Street, and 122 West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectation of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand the season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c.

June 14, 1853. 3-3mpd

EDUCATION.

A SITUATION wanted, by a young man, as Tutor in a family, or Assistant in an Academy. He is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in America, and feels assured of the greatest success in imparting instruction. Would prefer to be situated where he can enjoy the quiet and influence of a domestic circle.—Please address, for one week,

E. B. CLARK, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 15, 1853. 3-2tpd

AN ORDINANCE

TO prevent the spreading of fire, to abate nuisances on account of fire, and to promote the welfare, advantage and improvement of the town of Fayetteville.

Be it Ordained by the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the adoption of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for the owner, lessee, or occupant of any lot in that part of the town bounded by Robeson, Hay, Hillsborough and ——— streets, his or her Trustee, Guardian or Agent, or any other person whatsoever, to build or erect, or cause to be built or erected, or aid or assist in erecting thereon, any building of any nature or kind whatsoever, unless the walls thereof shall be of stone or brick, and the roof, doors and window shutters be composed of or covered with zinc, tin, slate, or other incombustible material.

Be it further Ordained, That any person offending against the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars; And each and every person aiding and assisting in any wise in the erection of any building which is prohibited by this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Dollars; said fines and penalties to be enforced and collected as other fines and penalties are for the use of the town.

Be it further Ordained, That if any building be erected other than a fire-proof building, in that part of the town above described, the same shall be deemed a nuisance on account of Fire; and upon the owner, lessee, or occupant thereof being served with ten days notice, the same shall be liable to removal. And any owner, lessee, or occupant, refusing to obey any such order of removal, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each month the said building shall be suffered to stand.

[Passed June 14, 1853.] From the Minutes.

WM. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

NEW BOOKS.

SPENCER'S PASTOR'S SKETCHES, second series; the Genius and Mission of P. E. Church in the U. States, by Calvin Colton; the Bible in the Counting House, by Boardman; Great Truths by Great Authors; a Dictionary of Aids to Reflection; the Race for Riches, by Colwell; Travels in Egypt and Palestine, by J. Thomas, M. D.; Marie De Berniere, a tale of the Crescent City, by W. Gilmore Simms; a Practical Treatise on Business, by E. T. Freedly; School Books, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE Hesperian Harp; Boston Academy's Collection; the Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c. Further supplies just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 14

Doctors B. & B. W. Robinson

DISSOLVED their copartnership on the 1st of April, and have disposed of their entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. to Dr. Thomas C. Hall and Henry C. Robinson.

They will retain an Office in the same building, where either or both may be consulted as heretofore.

It is very important to them that their accounts should be settled as early as practicable, for which [illegible] have engaged the services of Mr. John Shaw, who may generally be found at their office.

April 11, 1853. 85-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. R. M. ORRELL, Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 75-tf

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.

THANKFUL [illegible] attention to SLATE ROOFING, done on the most approved [illegible] lighter, tighter, and more durable [illegible] security against fire. [illegible] Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY TIPS made to any pattern. They are an excellent remedy for smoky chimneys, and seldom fail to effect a cure.

Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind of roofing put on or repaired in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

P. S. [illegible]

Fayetteville, [illegible] 1852. 24-tf

NOTICE.



[illegible] TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. [illegible]

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853.

THE LARGEST

SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Thomas G. Stearns,

[illegible]

SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

152 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store [illegible] complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE [illegible]

Black and Fancy Silks; Mercelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; [illegible] Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the Trade generally. He will offer great inducements to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

THOMAS G. STEARNS, 152 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

July 15, 1853. 61-14d

Porter and Ale.

40 CASKS [illegible] PORTER, Ale, superior. Just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 12, 1853. 89-tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted.*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid. McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 12, 1853. 95-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention. GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

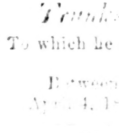
THE [illegible] SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. B. [illegible] S. A. LEETE.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

500 BUSHELS OATS.
[illegible] N. C. Bacon.
For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.



THE subscriber having taken the Store [illegible] street, known as the Medical [illegible] nearly opposite Dr. Robinson's [illegible] is now receiving a fresh and well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping, Tooth, and Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c. All of which he offers low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country Physicians and others, who may depend on procuring fresh and genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn.

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31-tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, five doors east of their old stand.

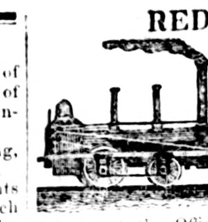
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

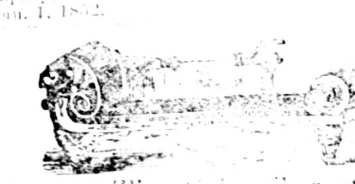
REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf





The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 19, 1851.

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by [illegible] Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed [illegible]



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment [illegible] ever before [illegible] North [illegible] Sofas, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Rockers, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. [illegible] on short time to punctual customers.

[illegible] W. BAKER.

STEDMAN & HOUZE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of [illegible]

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

[illegible]

New Drug Store.
Foulkes & MacRae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A LARGE [illegible] of DRUGS AND MEDICINES [illegible]

[illegible]

April 22, 1853.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE [illegible] Annual Session of this Institution [illegible] commence on Tuesday the 5th of July next. [illegible] Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Oil Painting [illegible] Vocal Music and Ornamental Needle work [illegible]

Circulars containing [illegible] sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, June 1853. 84-4t

SHINGLES.

WE want [illegible] good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 82tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered on my Wharf during the next six months. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 22, 1852. 19tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. Large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE. T. J. J.

JUST RECEIVED.

50 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 17, 1853. 77tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter,
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous,

or Medicated Compound, for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains, and Healing External wounds. Bounded by no geographical line, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an indorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it, and thus was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. [66-6m pd]

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—
100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,
Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 13, 1852. 25tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the patronage. We promise a satisfactory trip to [illegible]

[illegible] at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. [illegible]

L. W. TOWERS & CO.

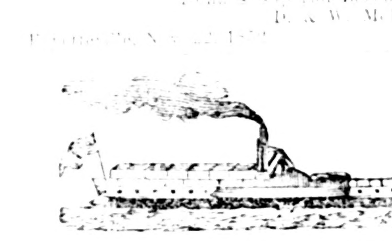
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 7-ly

JUST RECEIVED.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
1000 bushels Alum [illegible] ditto, in bags,
[illegible] Sweet Molasses,
[illegible] City Mess Pork,
[illegible] large size No. 3 Mackerel,
[illegible] No. 2 do.
[illegible] fresh caught Mullets,
[illegible] boxes Dried Herring,
[illegible] Planting & eating Potatoes,
[illegible] superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. [illegible] 1852. 43tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and [illegible] and Tow Boats, lately [illegible] Steamboat Company, are [illegible] with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted [illegible]

T. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, [illegible] 14, 1853. 68tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

THE [illegible] RAGS [illegible] J. D. Williams [illegible]

DAVID MURPHY.

[illegible] Feb'y 24, 1852.

CANTON MATTING.

10 [illegible] CANTON MATTING [illegible]

Sole Cask [illegible]

[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

UNION LIVERY STABLES,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

[illegible] Passengers to any [illegible] stables formerly [illegible] Weston, a few doors [illegible] attendance good Ostlers and [illegible]

[illegible] FOUR HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance [illegible] to convey Passengers to and [illegible]

[illegible] Horses on Livery at reasonable terms. They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage. J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

UNPARALLELED DISPATCH.
DAILY LINE!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:
New Steamer Zephyr,
" " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
" " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, at Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, $3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 40 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17. 69tf

New Goods for 1853.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable Moleskin, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' fine dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, BOOTS and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms. J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. 81tf

50 *Laborers wanted, at $1 per day—colored preferred.*

THE above price will be paid for good hands, to work on the lower Lock and Dam for the next four or five months.

Persons having Negroes which they wish employed, will make application, during the month of April, to Hall & Bollinger, at the Foundry, to Col. Alex. Murchison, or to Col. Nathan King.

JOHN BOLLINGER.

March 30, 1853. 81-3m

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of

Ready-made Clothing,
Shirts, Collars, and Drawers, BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

All of his own selection, which he can warrant equal to any in the market, and to be sold low for cash.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. A nice assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING also on hand.

April 4, 1853. 82-3m

FRESH CORN MEAL

KEPT constantly on hand by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb. 24. 71-tf

I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c. PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES, at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 5, 1853. 73tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

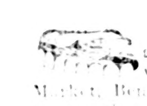
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Geo. W. Williams & Co., for the prosecution of a general business. Location the same as occupied by J. D. Williams for the last five years.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

February 14, 1853. 68tf

DENTISTRY.
D. W. C. Benbow, Surgeon Dentist,



having located in Fayetteville, may be found third door below the Market, Benbow & Kyle's Block, and will be happy to wait on those requiring his services.

All work warranted, and he flatters himself he can give satisfaction, having taken great pains to qualify himself under the instruction of one of the first Dentists in New England.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54tf

BACON! BACON!

15 HHDS. Sides and Shoulders, for sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 22, 1852. 54-tf

Smithville Male and Female Academy.

WILL commence its fourth session, in the new building, 17th February, and close its Session 15th Dec. 1853. Organization and teachers as heretofore, Mr. Murphy excepted, whose services, if [illegible] will be supplied by a competent Assistant. [illegible] address the Principal.

JAMES H. BRENT.

[illegible] N. C. Dec. 20. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

WE have removed to the large fire-proof brick [illegible] lately occupied by Sampson Bryan, Esq., [illegible] west of Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, on Hay street, where we shall receive in a few days, large additions to our early Spring purchases. Our stock of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Ready-made Clothing, Umbrellas, &c.

[illegible] FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE. Merchants are invited to give our goods an examination before purchasing.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

May 1, 1853. 90tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & TAYLOR is dissolved by its own limitation. The business of the concern will be settled by Mr. [illegible] Ray, or by either of ourselves, using the name of the firm in settling its affairs.

JAS. G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1853. 90tf

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers. JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. 90tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in October last, a negro boy named SAM. Said boy is about 18 years of age, tall, very black, and with a slight cast in one of his eyes. He was raised by a Mr. McFadyen, in Cumberland or Moore county, and purchased by me last Fall of Mr. N. McK. McNeill of Moore county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery in any jail in North Carolina, or forty dollars for him delivered to me in Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN McFARLAN.

Cheraw, S. C., April 27, 1853. 90tf

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:
F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

W. H. McKAY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, 6 doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Reference:
John D. Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, }
Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cash'r, do, }
Elijah Fuller, Esq., } Fayetteville.
Messrs. Cook & Taylor, }
" Cook & Johnson, }
L. C. Hubbard & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.
Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.
J. B. Brown, Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 33Ypd

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

1000 LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD,
20 bbls. Blake's Fire-proof Paint,
Linseed Oil,
Train "
Vegetable or Rosin Oil,
Chrome Yellow,
" Green, (in Oil,)
Paris " " "
Putty and Putty Knives,
Copal Varnish,
Black Leather Varnish,
Brown Japan " &c.

For sale low by J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN



Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

ANDREWS'S
Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

WM. McINTYRE
Offers for sale,

1 DOZ. CRADLES, 5 fingers wedge brace.
1 doz. Cradles, 4 fingers screw.

June 6, 1853. 200-3w

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY. J. & T. WADDILL.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends leaving Fayetteville on the 20th inst. He will be absent until the 1st of Oct.

June 6. 200ts

NOTICE.

DELINQUENT Subscribers to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company are notified that the undersigned will be in Wilmington about the 20th, and in Fayetteville on the 25th of JUNE, to collect the amounts due. Those who fail to pay, will find their Stock advertised forthwith for sale, with the names of each delinquent Stockholder.

The Subscribers under the amended charter will be called upon at the same time for the first instalment of 25 per cent.

By order of the Board.
HENRY A. LONDON, Treas. and Sec'y.

Pittsboro', N. C. June 1, 1853. 200-[illegible]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
P. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. B. Hinnant, Esq., " "
Levett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 95Y

MUSIC.

L. F. WHITAKER, formerly Professor of Music in Carolina College, would respectfully announce that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of teaching Music. He would be very happy to receive the names of those who wish their daughters instructed in this delightful branch of female education. He may be found at Mrs. Payne's residence. Vocal Music taught in connection with instructions on the Piano, gratis.

Terms $15 per Quarter.

Pianos tuned and repaired on very accommodating terms. Dec. 7, 1852—50tf

MARBLE FACTORY.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

EAU DE COLOGNE,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

CITRATE MAGNESIA,

A MILD and pleasant Aperient. For sale by J. N. SMITH, Green St.

April 28, 1853. 89tf

WANTED,

THE First Volume of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Apply at this Office

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.

Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

BLANK BOOKS.

AN assortment of Blank Books of all kinds, just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 30, 1853.

BARGAINS IN CIGARS.

THOSE who buy Cigars to sell again, the undersigned begs leave to inform that he has now in store a large stock of all kinds of Cigars, which he will offer at prices that cannot be undersold in this State. The celebrated

Star Brand Principe.
Eagle " "
Steam Boat " "

Prime Havana Regalias, and other favorite Cigars on hand. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 9. 92-2m

THE Election of Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, is postponed [illegible] Wednesday before the second Thursday in August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Davidson College.

ARCH'D SMITH, S. [illegible]

June 8, 1853.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing [illegible] ers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices [illegible] the charge of transportation. These Machines [illegible] used in Randolph county during the two past [illegible] and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 [illegible] bushels of Wheat per day, and the one horse Machine from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, [illegible]

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines [illegible] send their orders early, to enable him to [illegible] in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. P. [illegible]

April 28, 1853.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery [illegible] cementing and riveting Bands [illegible] The Bands are stretched with powerful [illegible] expressly for that purpose, and the [illegible] stretching and ripping, under the [illegible] ing them, is entirely removed by this [illegible] made in this way will hold their width [illegible] and have a uniform bearing on the drum [illegible] will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power [illegible] made in the ordinary way. They are made [illegible] best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather [illegible] will be spared to make them equal to the best [illegible] Bands, and will be sold as low as can be [illegible] York. CHAS. [illegible]

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford [illegible]

Band Shop near Jessee Walker's [illegible]

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

January 31, 1853.

Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
RALPH & CO.

23 FULTON ST., N. YORK,

OFFER for sale a large and select assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, consisting of Ploughs, and Castings, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, Fanning Mills, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, Corn Mills, Sugar Mills, Root Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Ox Yokes and Bows, Rakes, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, a large variety.

Fertilisers: Peruvian Guano, Sup. Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrettes, Charcoal Dust, Plaster, &c.

Manufacturers of Schnebly's Reaping and Mowing Machine; Daniel's Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters. Agents for the sale of Wm. Hovey's Patent Straw Cutters. A descriptive catalogue will be sent on application by mail.

March 22, 1853. [illegible]

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 18, 1853. 8[illegible]

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power. Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gearing; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71-[illegible]

WANTED.

20,000 BARRELS OF TURPENTINE for Distillery at the Black Rock Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 4[illegible]

SMALL AND TALL:
Come One, Come All.

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell low for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of Single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags, Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to [illegible] yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.

August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

IN barrels and half-barrels, just received direct from New Orleans, and for sale by G. S. DEMING,

Opposite Cape Fear Bank.

May 4, 1853. 91tf

TO PHYSICIANS.

50 ounces Sulph. Quinine,
20 " Iron, (by Hydrogen,)
6 doz. R C & Co. Cod Liver Oil,
50 ounces Iod. Potas.
25 lbs. Pil. Hydrarg.
25 lbs. Hyd. Sub. Calomel.
10 lbs. pure Chloroform,
20 lbs. Turkey Opium,
Ether, Aconotine, Ol. Croton,
Strychnine, Iodine, Creosote,
Tannin, Velerianati of Zinc,

With every article connected with the Drug and Apothecary business.

Particular and prompt attention paid to orders, and to the packing of Glass-ware. For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 25, 1853. 88-2m

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.

Aug. 30, 1852. 21